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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/534,715	05/12/2005	Takanori Uchida	UCHIda7	6851
1444 75	90 08/18/2006		EXAMINER	
· BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C. 624 NINTH STREET, NW			KIM, TAEYOON	
SUITE 300	•		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 20001-5303			1651	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/534,715	UCHIDA ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Taeyoon Kim	1651
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	opears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING I - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statur Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailine earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO .136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tind d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action for allowed closed in accordance with the practice under	is action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, pr	
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/ Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Examin 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ac Applicant may not request that any objection to the	awn from consideration. for election requirement. her. scepted or b) objected to by the	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	ction is required if the drawing(s) is ob	ojected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureat* * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. Its have been received in Applicat Ority documents have been receiv Au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/4/05.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:	

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-9 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Greenawalt et al. (U.S. Patent 6,056,970; issued on May 2, 2000).

Claims 1-4 are drawn to a bioabsorbable synthetic nonwoven fabric holding thrombin (claim 1); to a limitation to a material for the bioabsorbable synthetic nonwoven fabric is selected from the group consisting of polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, and a copolymer of glycolic acid and lactic acid (claim 2); the material of claim 2 being polyglycolic acid (claim 3); thrombin of claim 1 being derived from human blood or a recombinant human thrombin produced by a recombinant DNA technique (claim 4).

Claim 5 is drawn to a hemostatic that uses the bioabsorbable synthetic nonwoven fabric of claim 1.

Claim 6-9 are drawn to a process of preparing the bioabsorbable synthetic nonwoven fabric holding thrombin by the steps of immersing a bioabsorbable synthetic nonwoven fabric into a solution containing thrombin and lyophilizing the obtained nonwoven fabric (claim 6); a limitation to a material for the bioabsorbable synthetic

nonwoven fabric is selected from the group consisting of polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, and a copolymer of glycolic acid and lactic acid (claim 7); the material of claim 2 being polyglycolic acid (claim 8); thrombin of claim 1 being derived from human blood or a recombinant human thrombin produced by a recombinant DNA technique (claim 9).

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Greenawalt et al. teach a composition comprising hemostatic compounds and bioabsorbable polymers. Greenawalt et al. teach that a hemostatic compound is thrombin and the bioabsorbable polymers are polyglycolide (polyglycolic acid). polylactide (polylactic acid) and copolymers thereof (column 2, lines 34-61; claims 1-9).

Greenawalt et al. also teach thrombin is derived from human plasma or synthetic forms produce by recombinant DNA technology (column 3, lines 52-64; claims 4 and 9).

Greenawalt et al. also teach the bioabsorbable fabric containing thrombin is made by mixing thrombin and bioabsorbable polymers in organic solvent and drying (lyophilizing) the combination (column 5, lines 5-11 and 29-46; claims 6-8).

Therefore, the reference anticipates the claimed subject matter.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct

from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-9 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-4, 6, 14-16 and 20 of copending Application No. 10/542,577. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications contain claims drawn to a bioabsorbable synthetic nonwoven fabric and thrombin, the bioabsorbable synthetic nonwoven fabric is made of a material selected from the group consiting of polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, and a copolymer of glycolic acid and lactic

acid, thrombin is derived from either human blood or produced by a recombinant technology; a process/method of preparing the bioabsorbable synthetic nonwoven fabric holding thrombin. Therefore, the claims of '577 anticipate the claims of the current application.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Conclusion

No claims are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Taeyoon Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-9041. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 4:30 pm ET (Mon-Fri).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Wityshyn can be reached on 571-272-0926. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Taeyoon Kim Patent Examiner Art Unit 1651

> EBON B. LANKFORD, JR. PRIMARY EXAMINER